NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per annual THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Savarduy, at six cents were or \$5 per annual; the European Lidition every Wednesd \$3 per annum; the European Edition every Webers is not per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britis any pert of the Continent, teth to include postoge, is to Priving on the 5th and 20th of each month at six con THE FAMILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents P copy, or \$3 per annum.

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ADVERTISENERNE RESEAURATE energy day; advertisements inmerted in the Werkett Herkald Family Herkald, and in the
Colifornia and European Editions.

JOB PRINTING executed with neutross, cheapness and demarks.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway.-FILISUSTER-WANDS BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—RAG-PICKES OF PARIS-FROMMY MALTHATELS—SOLDIER FOR LOVE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Love and Money.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway. - Sea of

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-PHANTON-HUN THE STY OF VIRGINIA-DEAD SHOT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway. - DRAYTON'S PAR

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—After noon—lices Bells—Tanon of Taxworts. Evening—Out the Darus—M. Dechalumyau.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Etmopian Songs Dances, &c.—Rallroad Smash Up. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broadway.

MOZART HALL, 663 Breadway .- THIODON'S THEATRE OF NIXON CIRCUS, corner of Thirteenth street and

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Dr. BOYNTON'S LECTURE ON MAN, AND PRESENT RACE OF ANIMALS.

New York, Friday, October 14, 1859.

The News.

The steamship Quaker City arrived in Hampto Roads on Wednesday evening in tow of the steamer State of Georgia. Captain Shufeldt's statement o his progress after the accident to the ship's engine is given elsewhere.

The steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall, with the California mails, broke her shaft before she put into Key West, at which port she has arrived. She has on board \$2,360,000 in specie, and she may be expected to arrive here on Sunday or Monday The Cahawba arrived at Savannah yesterday with the passengers of the Star of the West. She was obliged to put into Savannah for a supply of coal.

The City of Washington, from Queenstown, Ire land, on the 29th ult., reached this port yesterday. Her advices are one day later than those brought by the Indian, published in the HERALD of Tuesday last, but are not of great importance.

Affairs in Italy were again conflicting. A Euro pean Congress was regarded as certain, but it is reported that Austria and Piedmont were again arming, and that the French army of occupation was about to be reinforced. The Pope had ad dressed an allocution to the Sacred College, in which he expressed a hope that the people of th Romagna would return to their allegiance.

Some interesting details of the late events i China are given. Admiral Hope continued in a very precarious state of health in consequence of his wounds. It is again asserted that the Hon. Mr. Ward, our Minister, was in Pekin, but that the entire American Legation was kept confined in a house, and not permitted to see the city or country.

The correspondent of the London Times at Van-conver's Island writes a long letter respecting the San Juan Island affair, recommending a decided resistance to General Harney's occupation.

Cotton quotations by the Indian were barely maintained in Liverpool on the 28th ult. Flour was steady and corn declining. Sugar was very dull in London on the 29th ult., but coffee was held at firm

Consols closed in London on the 29th at 95f for money and 95} a 95} for the account. The Paris ourse experienced another decline on the 28th ult.

The great diamond wedding, which has been the talk of the city for weeks past, took place yescrowded almost to suffocation, and the streets were Bo thronged as to be rendered almost impassable. It was in fact the greatest affair of the kind that has ever taken place in this city, and the full and graphic report which will be found elsewhere will be

read with much interest.

We have advices from Havana to the 10th inst. but they contain no general news of interest. The stock of sugar on hand amounted to one million boxes. Freights had slightly improved.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting o democrats at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. We give a report of the proceedings in anothe

The Tammany Hall Convention for the selection of candidates for State Senators was held last even ing. Bernard Kelly was nominated in the Fifth district, Richard Schell in the Sixth, and Richard B. Connoliv in the Seventh.

The Mozart Hall democracy last evening nomi nated Messrs. Robertson and Aiker, the Tamman candidates, respectively for Judges of the Superior and Marine Courts. John R. Briggs was nominated

The Hon. Benjamin Brandreth was nominated yesterday, at Cold Spring, Putnam county, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate by the demo cratic party of the Eighth Senatorial district.

Convention which met at Topeka, Kansa on the 12th inst., nominated Charles Robinson for Governor, J. F. Root for Lieutenant Governor, and M. F. Conway for Congress. The election takes place in December next.

Professor Mitchel delivered the second of his

eries of lectures on astronomy last evening at the Calvary Baptist church, to a crowded and fashion

We have another statement of the arrest of Mr. Warren Leland from the Hartford Post, which w

are obliged to leave out this morning.

A meeting was held last evening in the rooms of the Historical Society, corner of Eleventh street and Third avenue, convened for the purpose of hearing a statement from the Rev. Dr. Waddington relative to the "Memorial Church" in London. W. M. Evarts, President of the New England Society, occupied the chair. It will be remembered that som months ago the Rev. Dr. Waddington visited this city en route to the New England States, and, at a meeting held for the purpose, stated the object of his arrival in this country. That object was to collect famile for the erection of a "Memoria Church in London, to commemorate the early lives, struggles and triumphs of the Pilgrin The reverend Doctor is thus far on his way back to England, and from the statement made by him last night, it appears that his mission up to the present time has been to a very great ex tent a failure some \$3,000 only having been col lected. The Rev. Dr. W. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Asa Smith, and the Rev. Dr. Storrs' addressed the meet ing, and pledged themselves to renewed efforts in the cause, and they expressed their belief that Dr. Waddington would ultimately bring back with him to England a successful account of his mission to

the land of the descen in the of the Pilgrim Fathers. Want of space compels the exclusion of the speeches delivered during the proceedings.

Counterfeiting coin is a profitable trade in New

York and Brooklyn, but the wretches who thus prey upon the poor are sometimes caught in the meshes of the law. There are now several connterfeit coiners undergoing imprisanment for this pefarious and mean offence against society, and we perceive that the Grand Jary in the United States District Court yesterday found bills of indictment against four persons for counterfeiting or passing

base money. The only case tried yesterday in the General Se tions was a charge of grand larceny against Mary Graham, who was accused of stealing ten pieces of atin, worth \$150, from the store of Francis Bildwin, in the Bowery. She was convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last vening, a resolution was adopted directing that an dvertisement, describing the new election dis ricts, be published for two weeks in the Metropo ilan Record. Resolutions expressing the serror of the members of the Board upon the receipt of tidings of the death of Senator Broderick, and culo gistic of his private and public career, and signifying willingness to take part in any public dec

tion of respect to his memory, were adopted. The Board of Councilmen did not transact much mportant business last evening, the papers disposed of having reference to routine esolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the Common Council to affix notices in each election district in the city at the places where the polls are to be held, notifying citizens that the Board of egistration meet there for the purpose of registering the names of the legal voters in the district. report of the Committee on Sewers was adopted, in favor of building a sewer in Norfolk street, between Broome and Delancey streets. The City Inspector replied to a resolution of inquiry relative to cleaning the streets, by stating that he made a temporary arrangement with Robt. A. Smith to clean some o the principal streets for a certain sum. The Street Commis-ioner replied to a resolution of inquiry as to why he does not proceed with the rebuilding of the Fifteenth ward station house. He renew his request to have permission to proceed with the work without contract, and volunteers an opinion to the effect that the Common Council cannot, even by a unanimous vote, legally name either the person to be employed to do the work nor the price which is to be paid for it. The paper was laid on the table. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in awarding a contrast to Owen Farley for flagging and repairing Fifty-third street, between Third and Fourth avenues, he being the lowest bidder. The amount to be appropriated is \$2.014 85 They also concurred in the passage of resolutions eulogistic of the late Senator Broderick. The asssment for b uilding a sewer in Second avenue. from the proposed sewer at Fifty-third street to Sixtieth street, was confirmed, the amount to be assessed being \$11,372 74. A report of the Committee on Finance was adopted, appropriating \$11,400 for expenses of the Fire Department. They concurred in directing the Croton Aqueduct D. partment to pave Fourth avenue from Seventeentl to Thirty-second street with Belgian pavement.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 400 a 500 bales, closing on the basis of quotations given in another mn. The City of Washington's one day later news showed that there was some more movement in Liver pool, which, however, produced no effect upon the mar ket. The flour market, owing in part to increased re 10c. per barrel. Wheat was less buoyant and active, while good to prime and choice Kentucky white brought \$1 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) a \$1 50, amber colored Michigan \$1 27 a \$1 28 Corn was firm, with sales of Western mixed and Jer sey yellow at \$1, white Jersey at 98 1/2c., and Southern white to arrive at \$17. Pork was less buoyant, and the tone of the market was in favor of purchasers. Mess sold at \$15 35 a \$15 50, clear at \$17 50, and prime at \$10 75 a \$11 uninspected mess; at \$15 50, and 500 bbls. mess sol at buyers option, all the year round, at \$15 50. more active, with sales of 1,500 a 1,600 hhds and 20 boxes at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet, with a sale of 500 bags Santos and some Laguayra at rates given in another place. Freight engagement were moderate for English ports, while rates were steady. A house in this city received a telegraphic despatch from Mobile, dated yesterday, the 13th, which quoted cotton to Liverpool from that port at %d. and to Havre at 1%c.

The Republican Party in Trouble-Al leged Conspiracy Against W. H. Seward the conflicting views which we publish toay from the two most prominent republican journals of this city, on the subject of their candidate for the next Presidency, our political readers will discover that the pretensions of W. H. Seward are creating some trouble in the camp. On the one side expediency is made the paramount consideration, and if Seward shall be found unequal to this test, it is flatly recommended that he be set aside. Nor is this all. So absolutely is the organ in question devoted to this rule of expediency, that it will prefer as the republican candidate its bitterest enemy to its best friend, if the former can probably secure the vote of one more State than

Such are the views of the philosophers of the Tribune. They appear to have had enough of Seward and his impracticable programme of eternal war against the South; the fact appears to be dawning upon them that party leaders and party principles which cannot bring success are good for nothing. These manifestations from the republican organ which has heretofore been considered, next to Thurlow Weed's Albany Journal, the special month. piece and advocate of Seward and his "irrepressible conflict," are very remarkable; but still more remarkable are the disclosures of the indignant Chevalier Webb. He is astounded to find the Tribune, upon the score of expediency, not only prepared to give the cold shoulder to Seward, but ready to cast overboard "Banks, Fremont, Chase, Fessenden, Hale, Wade, Trumbull, Cameron, Lincoln, and a host of others who so nobly battled against the slave democracy in 1856," in order to take up, if found expedient, such a man as Mr. Bates of Missouri, who was one of the supporters of Mr. Fillmore, and "one of the most prominent" in the work of defeating Fremont.

No man conversant with the peculiar obligations of the Chevalier Webb to W. H. Seward and of the bond of union which thus binds them together, will be surprised at the indignation of the former concerning this suggested republican capitulation to the old Fillmore opposition camp. That "it would inevitably meet with, as it would most richly merit, the most disastrous defeat," we are not disposed to question; but if the republican party, from a sense of respect and justice to itself, is bound to mark, punish and repudiate, in 1860, every adherent of Fillmore in 1856, can we expect anything better than a repetition of the ridiculous Fillmore farce by the republicans themselves, or anything els than a similar result? It is charged agains the Fillmore party of 1856 that their only object was the defeat of Fremont, and that to accomplish this end they "did not hesitate deliberately and systematically to deceive the people, by pretending to believe in the probability

of the success of Fillmore, when every man of

them well knew that his success was absolutely

Our Wall street cotemporary, with all the charity of an active lay member of a Christian church, has not the charity needed to cover such rascality as this. The Fillmore movement of 1856, however, was only a repetition of the outside Van Buren movement of 1848 But mark the superior wisdom of the democracy. At their National Convention of 1852, the followers of Van Buren were received back into the church, and from that day to this they have risen in grace, until they wield at length the whole machinery of the Albany Regency Let the republican party profit from this example, and learn the wisdom as well as the virtue of forgiveness. But it appears that this scheme of selling out the republicans to the rump of the Fillmore faction is a thing which the Tribune has been maturing for a year past, and now has the hardihood openly and shamelessly to proclaim;" and next it seems that this plot "has been concocted for a period of nearly two years," and that the Chevalier Webb rejoices at the denouement. He rejoices, because he believes the conspiracy will be de-

eated.

Now, this is a very beautiful quarrel as it stands. But it is only a foretaste of that which is to come. Seward and his adherents have set their hearts upon his nomination as the re publican candidate in 1860. It is his only chance. He will never have another for the White House. No stone, therefore, will be left unturned to force him upon the republican party; but in the developements before us it is evident that he must submit to stand back in 1860, or be content with the rôle of Van Buren and Birney. The philosophers of the Tribune have been long enough out in the cold, and they are getting tired of it. They smell the good things of the kitchen, and to reach them we should not be surprised to find them electioneering for a Southern opposition man for Speaker of the new Congress. At all events, upon the test question of the House organiza tion, we shall probably find out before Christ mas whether Weed, Webb or Greeley is most devoted to the cause of Seward. They are all s'ippery customers, and we can only pin them upon some direct question involving the spoils.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITERS-INTERVIEWS WITH THE GOVERNING CLASSES. In the course of our journalistic experiences we have the pleasure of receiving many distinguished visiters. In point of fact, nearly all people of eminence, in any rank of life, have occasion at some time or other to appeal to the public through the columns of a great daily newspaper; and the HERALD is made their medium of communication here, as the Times is in London. We receive more personal visits, however, than the editor of the London Times who is addressed only by letter. We are visited by politicians, professional men, litterateurs, Opera singers, blue stocking young ladies, navigators of the ocean and navigators of the air, foreign diplomats, and in fact all conditions of men who have filled or hope to fill any space in the public eye. This week our visiting list has received two very powerful accessions, in the shape of the distinguished Mr. Morrissey and the no less eminent Mr. Heenan-two pro fessors of the noble art of self-defence, which means that they make it their joint business to punch each other's heads or any outside head which offers, for a certain pecuniary consideration, and under the operation of certain definite rules known as the laws of the prize ring. The circumstances which led to our enjoyment of the honor of visits from the elevated characters above named are briefly as follows:-It seems that there exists among a large and valuable class of the community a radical difference of opinion as to the relative merits in a pugilistic point of view, of Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Heenan. In order to decide this question in a manner most agreeable to all parties, Mr. Heenan sent us a card, in which he offered to fight Mr. Morrissey so soon as his (Heenan's) contest with Sayers, the British champion, was over. We printed Mr. Heenan's polite invitation, whereat Mr. Morrissey was delighted beyond measure. He accepted the cartel with all the ardor of a young lady who receives her first billetdoux. He straightway brought a reply to the HERALD office, and turned out to be a splendid specimen of humanity of quite decorous and gentlemanly deport ment, so far as externals go. His card appeared in due course. But afterwards it seems that a personal rencontre occurred between Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Heenan, in the newspaper accounts of which it appeared that the former had endeavered to provoke the latter to a rough and tumble fight in the Park The finer feelings of Mr. Heenan were cut up by this reflection on the character of his adversary, and Mr. Heenan comes to us to say that he does not wish to publish a card, think ing, with ourselves, that there have been cards enough; but he will relate the facts, which he does to one of our reporters, who has written them out for publication in to-day's paper. It appears that Mr. Morrissey only intended to say that he would whip Mr. Heenan in a professional way, at a professional time and place. and with proper professional pecuniary inducements, and that the conversation of Messrs, Hee nan and Morrissey, like that of other men is liable to misapprehension by outsiders. Mr. Morrissey will fight with Mr. Heenan after Mr. Heenan has been to England and has whipped, or been whipped by, the "champion" thereof Till then Mr. Morrissey and Mr. Heenan will treat each other with that distinguished courtesy which marked the intercourse of Richard Cœur de Lion and the Emperor Saladin. Both are studying up Chesterfield with the greatest

assiduity. Mr. Heenan is, like Mr. Morrissey, decorous and courteous in his intercourse with meaner men. Both are grand specimens of physical developement, and if there should ever be a "man show," they are sure of capital prizes. They represent the "governing classes," and may aspire to any office in the people's gift. In England a retired prize-fighter has sat in Parliament; and if Congress is no more orderly than it has been of late, it might be a good idea to return Messrs. Morrissey and Heenan to the House. Externally, they are far more gentlemanly than many members of Congress.

THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL DEMOCRATIC MEET-ING .- In another column we give an account of the proceedings of the gentlemen who have initiated a reform in the democratic party in behalf of the respectable portion of the community, in opposition to the rowdy influences of the Tammany and Mozart Hall factions, and of the pernicious doctrines of Seward, which his followers are endeavoring to cram down the

throats of the people. It is believed that fifty thousand do lars will be subscribed by the gentlemen who have formed the new association, and that, in co-operation with the Working Men's Reform Association in Tamazany Hall itself, it will accomplish an entire revolution in our State and municipal politics.

The Chinese Account of the Battle of Taku-An American Among the Prison-

The mails from Hong Kong, by way of England, bring us the Chinese account of cause and result of the battle of Taku, which, in view of the results that may follow, are of an important character.

According to the China Mail, published at Hong Kong, the news of the disaster was known at Canton, and probably also at Hong Kong, before the arrival of the British steamer from the fleet, the advices having come overland. The Chinese troops were commanded by Senu-ko-lin-sin, a Mongol Prince, about thirtysix years old, who is said to be a taciturn. energetic and determined man, much dreaded by the Emperor. The Mail represents the Chinese as being unanimous in thinking that the Emperor was afraid of being ousted from his capital by a large force of foreign soldiers The printed Chinese account of the fight states that the barbarians on their arrival communicated with Prince Senu, "and allowed him three days to take away the wooden and iron obstacles in the river; and he answered that they must stay in the outer ocean until the Commissioners arrived at Pekin, when they would be invited to go to Pekin."

We do not see how British and French diplomacy can get honestly over the difficulty that is here presented. Commissioners were appointed by the Emperor to meet the allied envoys, and these refused to see them at Shanghae, but pushed on at once for the Peiho. Had such a thing occurred in America or in Europe the allied envoys would have met quite the same reception that they encountered from the Chinese military commander, and not a voice would have been heard to censure the chastisement inflicted on them. From the latest indications of the state of feeling among the English merchants in China, and with the public in England, it is evident that Lord Palmers ton's policy in China is likely to be pretty well ventilated when Parliament meets. The truth is, a vast Asiatic war is growing up on the hands of England and France, springing out of Palmerston's browbeating and bragging policy, and in which, from present appearances, we may judge that France will take the lead, and England come out something as she came out of the Crimean war-with a sadly diminished

military reputation. There is one other point in the Chinese accounts which should claim the early attention of our own government. The official reports speak of two prisoners captured, one an Englishman and one an American, who state that during the action they had come in with the reserve in the boats from the bar. When the English attacked Canton some years since, an American Consul mixed himself up in the affair by wrapping the American flag round him and following the attacking party into the city. For this act he was severely censured by the government. Now, when one of Commodore Tatnall's men is found among the two prisoners taken by the Chinese, any excuse which the American Minister can offer must seem to belong to that same class of crafty diplomacy that the Chinese themselves are so liberally accused of using. The world is rapidly learning to believe that the Chinese are not so far wrong as Palmerston's diplomacy would make it appear; and our experience of the unreliable character of the British and French reports during the Crimean war, and other conflicts, should lead us to receive with many grains of allowance the English accounts of proceedings in Asia.

SELF-STULTIFICATION AND OVERTHROW OF TAM-MANY HALL.—On Wednesday evening Tammany Hall made its judicial nominations, and stultified itself in the most egregious manner. It passed the following resolution in relation Judge Roosevelt:-

Resolved, That the Hon James Roosevelt has discharged the duties of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court with eminent ability, and that his ability as a Judge and his integrity as a man cannot be questioned. This resolution was unanimously adopted,

and yet Tammany Hall had not the courage or honesty to carry out its own judgment, but followed the lead of Mozart Hall, thus playing second fiddle to that concern, as it did at Syra cuse. There the Mozart Hall party made its State nominations, and Tammany Hall and the Regency obsequiously adopted their ticket. It s the same now in the Judiciary nominations. l'ammany Hall is compelled to admit that Judge Roosevelt has discharged his duties with eminent ability and that his integrity is unquestioned, and yet it rejects this able and upright Judge and adopts the nominee of Mozart Hall, as it does in the case of so insignificant a Judge as Daly.

It is thus clear that the days of Tammany are numbered: it has succumbed to a rival faction whose avowed mission was to work its overthrow. Both factions will be soon superseded and swallowed up by the combined movement of the honest working classes and the wealth of the city And soon shall cease in the Old Wigwam that war-whoop more savage than the red man's, and the tomahawk and the scalping knife shall be forever superseded as inconsistent with the white man's institution of the ballot box. The political crimes of Tammany Hall have precipitated its natural decay before the advancing intelligence of the times, just as the Indians on the borders of the extreme Western States. destined to be gradually absorbed by the progress of civilization, are prematurely cut off by retaliation for the outrages they commit on defenceless individuals of the superior race. The revolted sense of an outraged community has arisen against Tammany Hall, and its savage dominion is at an end.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS .- We had occaion some time since to congratulate the Comnon Council on the introduction of a resolution calling for the annual inspection of steam boilers in use throughout the city, in accordance with the suggestion of the HERALD; but since then we do not perceive that any action has been taken in the matter. It is not a matter for delay. While the Council Boards are fiddling, dozens of people may be blown up. The neresulty of such an ordinance has become painfully obvious by repeated loss of life. Is the Common Council going to wait until another Hague street explosion, precipitating some twenty people into eternity, shall stimulate its members to another spasmodic movement towards insuring public safety?

Gems from California Jou. nals-A Crop of Fresh Duele Hipomi."5. Fran-

Any one who takes up the Sa." cisco papers, and reads the gross personal abuse with which they teem on the subject of the Terry-Broderick duel, will be CORvinced that in so far as social order and the amenities of life are concerned, that city is in a condition fully as disorganized and demoralized as it was ten or twelve years ago, when it was little more than a camp of lawless adventurers. The California press has never been distinguished for good taste or decency. The staple topic for editorial comment has isually been the abuse of rival newspapers. Still, there was a limit to scurrility and blackguardism. But now all bounds of decency are utterly disregarded, and the editors of the different journals appear, in the excitement pro duced by the Terry-Broderick duel, to have set their minds upon so villifying each other as to leave no hope of munning personal conflicts. Regardless of the consequences which their acts may have in the way of diminishing the stock of journalists, they go on, day after day, to indulge in the most abominable abuse of each other; so that if one tithe of their asser tions were true, it would follow that a greater pack of rascals than the editors of California had never graced a gibbet or commended themselves to the attention of a Vigilance Com-

Let us give a few specimens of the gems with which the leading columns of the San Francisco papers are profusely studded. The Times, which is owned in part and edited by a brother of the Washburns who form a fraternal trio in the House of Representatives, is one of the most violent of these abusive journals It espouses the Broderick cause, and denounces Perry and his friends as base conspirators and murderers. It calls all democrats who were opposed to Broderick "false hounds. carrying the hod for Southern taskmasters. "contemptible dough faces from the North ashamed to own their birthplaces," "spewings of the States which nurture freemen." " white livered, thin-blooded, cringing wretches," and cowardly, mean and mangy Yankee curs. It is no less liberal or complimentary in the epithets which it applies to the chivalry. It sneers at them as "sweet-scented Mandingo admirers, first families of Virginia, whose Bible is a nigger bill of sale, and whose New Testa ment is the slave code." It intimates that "it was the understanding among the conspirators that whoever should kill Broderick would be appointed to the vacancy by the Governor,' and expresses the conviction that " all the leading chivalry in the State had counselled and caucused with Terry before the challenge was sent." It speaks of Broderick's political opponents as a "crowd of the most desperate bloody-minded men in California, who were ready to take his life on the slightest pretext.'

The Times then pays its respects specially to its contemporaries the Bulletin and the National One of the editors of the last named paper killed in a duel a year ago a State Senator named Ferguson. This editor the Times describes as a "mere mouthpiece and serving man of Gwin," as one who has since that due spent his miserable existence in giving utterance to the most ribald falsehoods," and as baving been "put forward as the jackal to find prey that he could not himself encounter." It represents Simonton, of the Bulletin, as the fidus Achates of Senator Gwin, "dancing attendance upon him, and holding his handkerchief when he (Gwin) wishes to blow his nose. In another issue the Times denounces a statement of the Bulletin as a "miserable, tricky, Simontonian falsehood," and speaks of its writer as "the miserable thing that is attempting to conduct it."

On the other hand, it may be taken for granted that the Times gets its full share of abuse from its cotemporaries. Indeed, the National is. if possible, much more offensive in its language than its opponent. It brands the editor of the Daily Times as a "malignant, wilful and deliberate liar;" as a "vile creature, lavishing his stores of filth on pure character;" as a "low man;" as a "moral felon, belching bile and billingsgate from his editorial tripod;" as a "beast, of which it would be difficult to tell whether polecat or puppy most predominated in its composition;" but the Times man thinks that puppy is a little ahead. And, to clap an extinguisher upon the unfortunate Washburn, the National winds up by calling him a "cowardly calumniator, whose dastard soul slinks down into his ungainly boots at the thought of danger to his hang-dog face and ugly carcase."

We do not believe that anything in the history of journalism can furnish a parallel to these disgraceful chapters of scurrility. They are utterly degrading to the profession, and the only explanation that can be made of them is that the fellows who wrote them are mere vulgar politicians who, to further their own petty schemes, have contrived to get control of newspapers. If their courage is equal to their blackguardism, they may do the State some service in shooting or bowie-knifing each other, and may thus save future Vigilance Committees the trouble of exhibiting them as pendants to the end of a rope, or banishing them from the country. In the meantime it is evident that much trouble is brewing in California, and that these foul-tongued editors are responsible for great part of it. The next mail will probably bring us news of more duels.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.—Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago a mass meeting of citizens of Baltimore was held with a view to rescue that city from rowdy rule. A committee was appointed to nominate a good ticket for city officers, irrespective of party. Thereupon the American party assumed the rowdy side, as if to prove the truth of all the disgraceful charges that had been laid at the doors of their leaders. The election took place on Wednesday. The Mayor and police proved, as before, recreant to their duties and false to their special promises. In some districts the reform ticket was excluded altogether from the polls. In the latter part of the day there was so much violence at the polls that many persons were intimidated from voting. All this against told as a matter of course the reform party, but the American majority was greatly diminished, and the reformers carried seven wards. In one ward, "where most of the respectable voters were maltreated," the nominee of a notorious club was defeated after a close contest.

Our despatch says the "reformers are greatly encouraged;" and well they may be. If in the face of all their difficulties, deceived by the Mayor and left by the police to the tender mer-

cies of the rowdies, they did so well at th polls, they may take heart of grace. Naturall the rowdy is a coward, and fights only i -- oppose to him a force of respectable masses, slinks into obscurity. If the Baltimore reformers do not faint nor faiter in their work the redemption of their fair city is a fact asured.

INTERESTING POINT PETWEEN THE STREET COM-SIONER AND COMMON CONCIL.—Some weeks go the Common Council passed a resolution directing certain repairs and additions to be made to the Fifteenth ward station house. They approved and accepted the plans and specificaions according to which the work was to be done, named the person who was to be charged with the execution of the work, and the price which was to be paid therefor, and ordered the Street Commissioner to enter into a contract which would carry the resolution into effect.

The Mayor sent this resolution back to the Common Council without approval, because it was, in his opinion, illegal for the Common Council to exercise executive power, maintaining that under the charter no contract could be entered into except upon sealed bids, after due advertisement, and that all contracts when awarded should be awarded to the lowest bidder. The Common Council immediately passed the resolution over the Mayor's veto, by a twothirds vote of both Boards and sent it to the Street Commissioner. On Monday night last this officer stated to the Common Council that he could not make the contract as directed. and assigned reasons similar to the objections urged by the Mayor.

The Board of Councilmen, to whom the report of the Street Commissioner of last Monday was sent, returned the communication to that officer, stating that his reasons were not satisfactory and requiring further answer.

The Street Commissioner submitted another report last night, in which he adheres to the position previously taken, denying the legal right of the Common Council to direct him, even by a unanimous vote, to make a contract with a named person to do any given work and fix the price to be paid for it.

His report concluded with a distinct statement that he would willingly yield obedience to a decision of the courts of law in this matter, from which the inference may well be drawn that he will not vield to the Common Council; and there is, consequently, a strong probability that the question will soon be settled as to the power of the Common Council. under the charter of this city, to order contracts to be made with individuals of their own choosing at prices named by themselves.

Let a mandamus be applied for, requiring the Street Commissioner to sign a contract with John B. Gridley to repair the Fifteenth ward station house, for the sum of \$5.580, as required by resolution of the Common Council.

THE LATE STATE ELECTIONS.—Pennsylvania, as was universally expected, has gone for the opposition by default and "general apathy," as there was nothing involved in the contest calculated to bring out the people. In Ohio, the question of a United States Senator in the place of Pugh, democrat, operated to bring out a comparatively large vote, and the natural consequence, in that strong republican State, is a decided victory of that party. In Indiana, also, the republicans appear to have been very active, though the result, practically, is of very little value to either party. In Iowa, General Dodge has given his republican opponent for Governor a hard fight, with a result which some what shakes the idea of a permanent opposition ascendancy. But we have no doubt that in all these States, from Pennsylvania to Iowa, Mr. Douglas and his peculiar crotchets have been a serious drawback to the democracy. He is to them what Seward is to the republicansan incubus of which they must be relieved before they can count upon harmony or success. From Minnesota we are anxiously awaiting some definite intelligence.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE. The nominations for the Senate and the Assembly of the Legislature of this State are now being made by all parties and factions, and with these nominations are mixed up schemes of public plunder, including the Broadway Railroad and other speculations. If the party organizations do not look sharp, and appoint good men, they will find themselves defeated by the nominees of the formidable independent party, which unites the moneyed influence, and education, and intellect of the city with its bone and sinew. The men of mark in the democratic party who have hitherto contributed the funds to carry on its elections are not only determined to do so no more, but to start candidates in opposition to the nominees of the rotten Tammany concern, unless they are good and unobjectionable men. Let Tammany Hall, therefore, and Mozart Hall, look out for their nominations to the Legislature, if they will not bear the strictest scrutiny. Their plundering schemes are watched and will be exposed, and their nominees will be opposed and defeated by the uprising of the public virtue and manhood of this great metropolis.

Ninto's Saloon .- Mrs. Junius T. Stagg received here last evening a complimentary concert, and made her début as a public singer. The saloon was crowded to excess by the friends of the débutante, and the pecuniary result of the concert must have been highly gratifying. In view of the peculiar circumstances under which Mrs. Stagg appears before the public, a rigid criticism of her cuega appears before the public, a rigid criticism of her artistic qualifications would be out of place. It is sufficient to say that she is a very agreeable amateur vocalist, who only needs a little more experience to be a popular con-cert singer. Mrs. Stagg was assisted by Mr. Perring, Signor Rocco, Mr. Saar (planist), and a small but very good orchestra, conducted by Mr. Anschutz.

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Surrogate's Court.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

ME. CHARLES M. LEUFP'S WILL.

The will of the late Charles M. Leupp has been filed in the Surrogate's office, upon an application for probate. It was executed on the 24th of October, 1857. The attesting winesses are Charles E. Southmayd, Charles E. Butler and J. Edwards Tracy. William Hopkins Leupp, the brother of deceased, David Williamson Lee, and Williamson M. Evaris are named executors, and Mrs. Isabella Lee guardian of the children. The provisions of the document are few and concisely expressed. To his daughter Jane the testator leaves the family Bible, and Bales of equal value to each of his other daughters, to be provided by his executors. He leaves in trust with his executors, for each daughter, \$20,000, free from the control of any incland she may have. The daughters respectively te receive the income of this \$20,000 during life, the principal, with all "accumulations" to be transferred at his death of each to her next of kin, according to the statute of distributions in case of intestacy of this State. He releases to his brother, William Hopkins Leupp, all debts due by said brother to himself or his farms. He leaves to his averghers Laura, Isabella and Margaret, all his printed book?, plate, silver, and household furniture, equally share as de share allowed and remainder of his estate Mr. Leupp gives to and divides among his three daughters equally, with the simple restriction that the executors are to act by the management of the respectively abares act in the daughters respectively attain the full age of twenty-one years.

LAYING CAR Stone OF WILLIAM AND MARY.—

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LAYING CAP STONE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.— The cap stone of the new edifice for William and Mary. College in Virginia, was laid on the lith inst., with Mason of ceremonics. The Grand Lodge of the State were pre-